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Whatever may be said for the French, the English did not fight these wars in the interest of religious propaganda."

The book contains no footnotes, "as the historic facts referred to are for the most part commonplaces." So the ignorant reader is not enlightened as to the dates and circumstances of the relentless war waged by the Jesuits and the Church in America for religion's sake. It is this lack of authorities, as well as the speculative nature of the greater part of the contents, that makes this book only an interesting but ephemeral interpretation.

LEO STOCK, A.M.

Life of Henry Barnard, the First United States Commissioner of Education, 1867-70, by Bernard C. Steiner. Bulletin 1919, No. 8, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior.

For those interested in the History of Education in America few careers are more fascinating than those of Horace Mann and Henry Barnard. They were the first American apostles of democracy in education and in more than one sense martyrs in the cause. Both labored to bring the blessings of education to all that the country, as Barnard said, might have "schools good enough for the best and cheap enough for the poorest." As Mann's career forms the first chapter in the history of organized education in Massachusetts, so Barnard's makes up the beginnings of educational system in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

This life, published as a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education, will make its strongest appeal to educational administrators, executives and those interested in the development of organized education in New England. The preparation for and the determination of Barnard's life work are well described in the account of his education, teaching experience, travel, and term as a member of the Connecticut legislature. In separate chapters on his work as Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the Common Schools of Connecticut, State Superintendent of Schools of Rhode Island and State Superintendent of Education in Connecticut his varied experiences as an executive are succinctly told. Other chapters describe his editorship and management of the *American Journal of Education*, presidency of St. John's, Annapolis, term as the first United States Commissioner of Education,

and his last years. All this has been accomplished within 131 pages, and it must be said, in tribute to the author's fine taste and skill, with touches of sympathy for the subject that make it a most readable and satisfying book.

PATRICK J. McCORMICK, PH.D.

California: A history of Upper and Lower California from their first discovery to the present time, comprising an account of the climate, soil, natural production, agriculture, commerce, etc.; a full view of the missionary establishments and condition of the free and domesticated Indians. With an appendix relating to steam navigation in the Pacific. Illustrated with a new map, plans of the harbors, and numerous engravings. By Alexander Forbes, Esq. (London, 1839). Reprinted page for page, and approximately line for line, from the original edition. . . . to which is added a new index. San Francisco: Thomas C. Russell, 1919. Pp. 372. Price, \$7.50.

Forbes's *History* is important in the list of *Californiana* for two especial reasons. It is the first English book relating wholly to California, and it presents a foreigner's estimate of the old Spanish colony and Mexican province as it was just before the period of the American immigration. It might be added that it is of prime interest as a faithful record of the attitude of a son of England toward California in those and ensuing days when that country, as well as France and the United States, were each communing with the thought, "It is a goodly land; let us go over and possess it."

The body of the text was written, or rather completed, in Mexico and sent to England for publication in 1835. The printing was delayed for three years, and it is due to that circumstance that the author was able to send to his brother the editor additional materials bearing upon the international interest in California after the temporary separation from Mexico in 1836 and upon the projected beginnings of steam navigation as a mode of bringing the fringe of the world nearer to the seats of power in Europe. The emphasis being on those topics, the historical narrative of earlier times is not so valuable as the contemporary material, though indeed there are few better histories of California, considering the availability of the materials for historical